TEXAS AND ITS CAPABILITIES.

TEXAS AND ITS CAPABILITIES.

Consequence of The N. Y. Tribune.
GALVESTON, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1854

If vast extent of territory, richness in mineral and vegetable productions, and a genial climate, furnish a sure guarantee for future greatness, then in Texas destined to become one of the greatest countries in the world. Stretching through nine degrees of latitude and eleven of longitude, its boundaries include a territory more than five times as large as Pennsylvania, diversified with every variety of scenery, from the level or gently undulating prairie to the broken and sometimes barren formations which stretch off to the northundulating prairie to the north-barren formations which stretch off to the north-west and west. The whole line of Texas coast is a low, level prairie. Advancing further into the interior, the country assumes the more cheerful aspect of a gently-rolling upland. This is caliaspect of a gensy-toning upon the fivened everywhere by clumps of trees, dotting the face of the country at hazard, and by the long and tortuous lines of timber which skirt the borders of tortuous likes of timber which skirt the borders of the streams. Frequently the river bottoms are covered, for several miles on either side, with dense forests of large timber and "under-brush," furnishing a retreat for bears, panthers, wild cats, peccaris, wolves and other wild animals. In the northern and eastern portions of the State, the country becomes still more rolling, large tracts of which are covered with dense forests, while to the west and northwest the timber is generally less abundant, and the face of the country rocky

and mountainous.

Everywhere in Texas, even in the oldest-settled portions, deer and other wild game are found in the greatest abundance. I have seen several he greatest abundance. I have seen several arge herds at once from the window of an inn on the public highway. In those portions where civilization has not yet encroached, the buff-slo and wild horse roam unrestrained in their native freedom.

The capacities of Texas for wealth and prosper-The capacities of Texas for wealth and prosperity can hardly be overestimated. Bordering, as she does, close upon the tropics, and stretching several hundred miles into the higher regions of the north, she possesses almost every variety of chimate. This, acting upon a soil of inexhaustible fertility, renders her one of the garden-spots of the world. Almost every agricultural product, whether of the temperate zones or of the tropics, may be successfully cultivated here. Foremost smong these articles, as cultivated at present, is cotton. This great staple can be produced here in larger quantities to the acre, and of a quality finer than that produced in any of the older States. The stalk attains a greater size and hight, the The stalk attains a greater size and hight, the bolls are larger and more numerous, and the fiber is longer. This, at least, has been the testimony of all the planters with whom I have conversed, who all the planters with whom I have conversed, who have had experience both here and in the older cotton-growing States. The cotton is not liable to injury from the early frosts which frequently visit the crops in Mississippi and Alabama, and from the mildness of the climate it can be gathered at leisure during the whole of the winter menths. The best quality of sea-island cotton may also be produced on the Gulf coast and on the islands which border it. It is difficult to ascertain at any time what is the exact cotton crop of Texas, since part of it leaves the State by the way of Red River, part through the port of Gal-Red River, part through the port of Galreston, and part through other ports on the coast. This year the number of bales brought to Galveston for repressing and shipment, I am told, will ex-ceed 100,600, and the ratio of increase at this port for the last three years has been about 33 per cent.

It is claimed here, also, that sugar may be pro

It is claimed here, also, that sugar may be produced with the same facility as cotton, or even greater. At present, however, the sugar crop is small, not amounting to enough to supply the demand at home. This may be accounted for from the fact that it requires more experience to cultivate it successfully, and considerably more capital at the commencement. But it is confidently believed by many who well understand the nature of Texas soil, that the sugar crop must eventuof Texas soil, that the sugar crop must eventually become the largest in the State. To show that this opinion prevails abroad, as well as at home, I quote a few lines from De Bow's Review

that this opinion prevails abroad, as well as at home, I quote a few lines from De Bow's Review of 1853. The editor says:

"Mr. Champomier states the product of sugar in Tenas, this last season, to have been 11,023 hogs-beads, of somewhat lighter weight than our Louisians bogsheads, averaging one thousand pounds each. Mr. Champomier also speaks very favorably of the sugar crop of Texas, which State is destined to become immensely productive in that crop. A large portion of the State is as well adapted to the cultivation of sugar as Louisiana, and there is only needed the experience of the Louisiana manufacturers to enable Texas to produce sogar equal to any."

That portion of Texas best adapted to the cultivation of sugar is more than twice as large as the

vation of sugar is more than twice as large as the whole State of Louisiana; so that, with these data before us, it is not difficult to conjecture what must eventually be the amount of that article produced in the State.

As the cultivation of wheat and other farinaceous

As the cultivation of wheat and other farinaceous grains is less profitable with slave labor than that of cotton and sugar, the capabilities of Texas for this branch of agriculture have not yet been fully developed. No grain as yet has been produced so extensively as at all times to supply the demand athome. Corn may be produced in any quantity in nearly every part of the State, and those plantary living in neighborhoods where cetters and sense. ers living in neighborhoods where cotton and sugar were almost exclusively produced, who in view of the prospective demand have had the sagacity to turn their entire attention to it, have made its cultivation very profitable indeed. I have see accounts from different parts of the State stating the average crop on some plantations as high as 75 and even 100 bushels to the acre.

Wheat may be produced in all the mere elevated portions of eastern and western Texas. In some parts of the west, experiments have been made on a large scale and with the fairest success. Rye grows spontaneously on the prairies, as wheat does on the mountains of Peru.

The catalogue of the principal fruits of Texas The catalogue of the principal fruits of Texas runs about as follows: Apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, ags, apricots and bananas. The last three, however, are confined principally to the coast. Nearly all these fruits I have seen growing in the greatest fuxuriance, but their cultivation is very limited as yet, that of cotton and sugar occupying the almost entire attention and wealth of the State. The apples, like those produced in Chili, are said to want that exquisite flavor which belongs to the fuscious specimens produced in the northern States. want that exquisite flavor which belongs to the luscious specimens produced in the northern States of our own country. But when the farmers of Texas go to work in earnest to plant orchards, and carefully to cultivate the trees by grafting, pruning and other processes, this fruit without doubt will equal the best specimens produced in any country; at least, I can see no reason why it should not. As to peaches, I can testify to the excellence of this fruit from much personal experience. No where have I helped myself to better peach-cobblers than in Texas; and what is better still, this fruit matures here before the same in the peach-cobblers than in Texas, and the same in the still, this fruit matures here before the same in the Store is much more than half grown. This sum-North is much more than half grown. This summer I have seen fig trees loaded to the ground with the largest and most delicious specimens of fruit. But the tropical fruits above named, although they grow finely when the season is favorable, are ever liable to able, are ever liable to injury by the frost. In 1850 and '51 many of the trees were killed down to the roots. But one year is sufficient time in which to revive, and they may flourish ten years

which to revive, and they may flourish ten years again without a similar disaster.

The grape has not as yet been extensively cultivated in Texas, but there can no longer be any doubt that the State is eminently adapted to the cultivation of this fruit. In some parts of the State every tree and shrub is covered with vines loaded down with the native grape. Remember, too, that no hand of man ever planted them there. They grow spontaneously, as they did in the beginning, larger than a large cherry and most delicious to the taste.

But lest I may be considered too sanguine an admirer of Texas to be relied on fully, I shall quote again from the periodical mentioned before. After speaking of the vineyards of Ohio and Indiana, the author goes on to remark:

After speaking of the vineyards of Chio and Indiana, the author goes on to remark:

"They reminded us that our new and rapidly progressing State of Texas is also beginning to show its excellent adaptation to the cultivation of the grape. We speak from actual observation. We have many a time feasted on the most delicious grapes in our rambles through the hills and along the limpid streams of Texas. We know that there is not a finer country in the world for the culture of the grape—net even La Belle France."

From money numerous articles on the same

From among numerous articles on the same | "the lete universal."

rubject, which we might quote, I select one from The Houston Telegraph, which the author has used himself, as follows:

"We are indebted to Cel. Wm. E. Crump for several bottles of excellent wine manufactured from the native grape. He has succeeded in making white wine from the mustang grape, which we consider far better than the best sumples of Catawba wine that we have received from Cincinnati. Thered wine that he has made from the same grape is of an excellent have received from the same grape is of an excellent quality and resembles the best claret. He has also made wine from the winter grape, which ripens in autumn. This wine is of a delicious flavor, is of a deep red color and resembles the red Rhenish wine. The experiments which this enterprising gentiems a has made in the cultivation of the sative grapes, indicate that the wines of Tayas will soon be as much sought made in the cultivation of the native grapes, indicate that the wines of Texas will soon be as much sought for by the amateurs as the best wines manufactured from the Catawba, Scuppernong or Isabella grapes. We are confident that the vine can be cultivated to far greater advantage in the undulating region of Texas than in any other part of the Union. The climate and soil of this region resemble those of the best vine-growing sections of Europe and Asias'

Soon, therefore, we may expect the cry to ascend from all parts of the Union and come to Texas:

Texns:
"Oh for a beaker full of the warm south"
But this is not all. Though enough has been

said of Texas to prove it one of the most desira-ble countries in the world, still it affords facilities for another department of industry which opens out to a man of limited means a more certain and out to a man of finited means a more even and perhaps more speedy road to wealth than any other. Texas is beyond all comparison the best grazing country in the United States. To a stock raiser in the North his herdare a dead expense for at least one-half of the year. Hay and grain must be accumulated for their sustenance, and stables more or less expensive, must be prepared for their protection during the winter months. Not so in Texas. I know men whose cattle number thou-sands of head, and yet whose expense for feeding them is nothing, absolutely nothing, all the year round. The only expense attending the raising of cattle in Texas is that of salting them occasion-ally to prevent their becoming too wild, and herd-ing them during the season of branding, and dur-its the prevalence of severe "northers." Nature. ing the prevalence of severe "northers." Nature, all bountiful and propititious, spreads out upon all bountsful and propititious, spreads out upon the prairies her carpet of perennial greenness, and there they roam lowing and feeding, fat and sleek as the bulls of Bashan. The increase of stock is very rapid, not less than thirty per cent. yearly. A cow and a caif will sell at from \$3 to \$15, good exen from \$30 to \$60 a pair, and a whole herd together will average \$5 a head. To a man who has but small means, say from one to the toward dollars and who is willing to to two thousand dollars, and who is willing to to two thousand dollars, and who is willing to deny himself the pleasures of society for a while, there can be no more certain road to wealth than that of stock-raising in Texas. Before the lapse of ten years the increase alone would amount to five hundred head annually, if he had made his purchases judiciously at the commencement. Then just think of the free and joyous life that he had been supported by a support of the control of the present in the control of the support in the support of the s leads, always in his saddle, the rich prairie ever stretching out before him, all-smiling, all his own, and as broad as immensity itself. Then there are his dogs, and his gun, and no lack of the noblest game the Continent produces. Horses, mules, sheep and swine are all raised with equal facility. The average expense of fatting a hog till it weighs from two to three hundred pounds is about two bushels of corn, all the rest being effected by means of the pecans and other food which the

means of the pecans and other food which the country produces spontaneously.

A young editor of western Texas, who had become inspired with the thought of the grandeur and greatness awaiting the country of his adoption, and of the responsibilities of his situation, suddenly ejaculated as follow: "What is Texas!" her resources! the country at large and the age we "live in." All agreed that though these questions opened a rather wider field than any one man should propose to himself at once, still, in the should propose to himself at once, still, in the main the editor was right. What is Texas? Just think of a country so favored by the good Lord as to produce at once and in the greatest abundance all the grains of the North; the tobacco, potatoes, turnips, &c. of the West, all the great staples of the South, together with nearly all the fruits of the temperate zones and tropics. But this is not all. The mineral wealth of the State exists on a scale hardly less wonderful. In some parts of the State beds of the finest coal come to the very surface of the ground. There is found here also a most beautiful article of building stone which is peculiar to the State. This stone is white, and peculiar to the State. This stone is white, and when first quarried so soft as to be easily cut with a knife or saw, but after being exposed to the atmosphere becomes hard and very durable. Many varieties of marble abound, some of them very fine and susceptible of the highest polish. Iron, copper and silver also are found in many parts of the State, but fortunately for Texas no gold mines have been discovered whose yield would justify have been discovered whose yield would justify the labor of mining.

As it may be interesting to many to know what is

the real wealth of Texas, and what has been the ratio of her increase under all these favorable circumstances, I subjoin the following tables which I have succeeded in obtaining from the Controller's reports and other public documents of the State. One of these documents says: "The "taxable property throughout the State has in-"creased in value for the last eight years, but more "especilly for the last three years. The increase "in this period has been at a rate seldom "known, being almost 100 per cent., afforcing unmistakeable evidence of the prosperity of the

This table shows the aggregate of taxable property of the State, its real increase, and also the rate per cent. at which it has increased during the

eight years ending 1853. eight years ending 1853.

Years, shie prophy;
1846... 34,581,175
1847... 37,562,565
1848... 43,812,567
1848... 43,812,567
1848... 43,812,567
1849... 40,241,569
1850... 51,814,615
1851... 69,799,81
17,924,966
1852... 80,754,94
11,104,513
1838... 99,135,114
18,401,620

The following table shows: 1847 over 1846 81 1848 over 1847 165 1849 dver 1848 5 1859 over 1849 16 1851 over 1850 33 1852 over 1851 16 1853 over 1852 25 1853 over 1852 25

	LAND.			NEGROES		
Years.	No. acres	Value **		No d	Value 6	Ad.
1846	31,967,480		535			52
147	30,440,216 32,160,184		57 641		13,398,490	316
649	32 890 887		60		14.656.837	337
650	32 640 460		661		17,776,500	361
151	37 731,774		8.5		26,246,667	491
						416
1850 1850	37 731,774 37 838,79. 39,175,858	33,116,772	87 100	68,775	28,628,990 35,346,473	

	HOE	SES AND C	OTHER PROPERTY		
Years.	No. as	Value 8	Ad val	Money at interest goods in stores, ke	
1847 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1858	411 160 448,971 561,251 631,649 750 352 901,794 1 629,632 1,164,463	2,929,378, 3,392,784, 4,174,475, 4,419,015, 5,222,270, 6,538,115, 7,977,090, 10,217,499	7.12 7.12 7.16 7.00 7.00 7.35 7.82 8.78	3,543,501 4,658,134 6,491,666 5,947,516 6,675,175 7,639,797 11,039,435 13,734,536	

AN AMERICAN WOMAN IN PARIS

XXXXX Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Paris, Monday, Oct. 2, 1854.

The mysterious disappearance of the American Embassador from Madrid, has been accounted for. Cormorants have been setting on Cuba, that nest-egg of Spain; and diplomatic circles and your Cabi-net know better than others what game has been

Fair is foul and foul is fair when Ministers sit in solemn conclave.

Lest you may suffer from painful commiseration of our position in the midst of vacation desola tions and Sevastopol suspenses, I will assure you that. in spite of all, Paris is not all-forlorn. The dackest day is not all darkness. Saints of old sang in their chains and angels came to men in their long nightvigils; and it is simply a likewise that has just hap pened to Paris. It has had a jubilee, which was heralded in with an exordium, of whose style only Boseuet's obsequies would be a fitting counterp The journals raised the cry: "It is she! It is she! "They have returned her! Indeed she is come!

"The silence of our homes is broken; stillness leaps "to acclamation; solitude is peopled, and the desert "is replenished! The city rejoices, and Rachel is Rachel has come. Rachel plays. Paris adores.

The coquetting actrees has gone and come, posted and threatened, giving in her resignation and recalled it, and is finally entered the Français for another six months. She is flighty, vagabond, capricious, but with all her faults she is forgiven all, and rests as ever the cherished idol of Art and the be-loved child of the capital. The people complain, anathematize, and then pardon the restive goddess. who meantime follows her will and her way, holding the world in obedience with her threat to retire for ever from the stage, because she has no more worlds

Rachel was never more petted and admired than now. A curious chapter in the fourth volume of the Memoirs of a Bourgeois of Paris gives interesting items of the history of the early appearance in soci-

ety of this most accomplished artist.
"In the year 183e," says M. Vérou, "I occupied a ground floor in the Rue Taitbout. I was persuaded to give a ball to my former pensionnaires of the opera.

Mesdames Tagtioni, Falcon, Elsster, Dumilatre, found themselves in reunion with Mesdemoiselles Mars, Rose, Dupuis and Dupont in that fète of artists .-One of my friends of the Theatre Français was charged to invite in my name Mademoiselle Rachel, Monaieur Samson, her professor, and Madame Felix, her mother.

"The young tragedian, who for the first time perhaps placed her foot in the drawing-room, caused on her entrance the most sympathetic surprise. She was dressed in white; not a flower, not a gen. In society and in the intimacies of life the tragic mask of Mademoiselie Rachel is replaced by the most gracious and smiling physiognomy—Hermione" showed wonders of tact, of wit, of noble air; Hermione did not dance."

Great names and great fortunes please the nacives with the rôle of Mecanas towards ising celebrities. It was a fashion of the grandest lutury to have in one's salon the fierce Hermione. She counted among her friends the most distinguished personages of Spain then residing in Paris.

The Counters Ducha'el caressed the seducing child of Melpomene, and often gave her a weat at her own table and in her salon. The Count Du hatel, Minister of the Government, furnished a library with classic chefs d'œuvres for the young artiste.

Madame Récamier had no reunion, no fête at the Abbay aux Bois, without Mademoiselle Ruchel. The woman of the theater charmed the esthetic circle of the convent by her chaste air and her mystic purity. The author relates interesting details of one of those literary matinees.

Madame Récamier had invited Mademoiselle

Rachel to recite before Chautaubriand certain scenes from the rôle of Pastine in the Polyenete of Corneille. Searcely had the recitation commenced than it was interrupted by the unexpected announcement of the Archbishop of — . Mademoiselle Rachel was presented to the Archbishop, who begged her to contione the beautiful lines of the great poet; but she, from scruples full of delicacy, declined the rôle of Pauline, in which, before a minister of the Catholic Church, she would be obliged to declaim like a conerted Christian the famous words: "I see, I know, · I believe."

"If Monseigneur will permit," said shé, with the most respectful grace: "I will recite some verses "from Esther." Thus, thanks to the drama of Racine for the girls of St. Cyr, Madamolselle Rachel remained before the Archbishop faithful to her Jewish religion.

When she bad finished, the prelate addressed to her the warmest eulogies, and added: "We others, priests of the Savior, have not often the pleasure of approaching great artists; nevertheless I have had. twice in my life, this good for une; at Florence, in a private salon, I listened to Madame Malibran, and I am indebted to Madame Recamier for the opportunity to hear Mademoisel e Rachel. To declaim so well such lines," said he, "one must experience 'all the sentiments which they express." "Mademoiselle Rachel," says the author, "made the most charming reverence, and replied with eyes cast down, but with assurance, 'Monseigneur, je

On another occasion the Counte Molé meeting Mademoiselle Rachel at the house of Monsieur Véron, said to her with his distinguished politeness, " Madame, you have saved the French language." Mademoiselle Rachel replied, with a graceful salute in turning toward her host: "It is very fortunate, never having learned it."

The reentrance of Ruchel gives a flavor to these hapters of the Memoirs, and helps to atone for others

which might otherwise be tiresome.

The name of Madame George Sand succeeds naturally to that of Mademoiselle Rachel. Both oc-cupy in their different spheres the highest rank as French artists. The life of George Sand has long been announced. Such a work written by herself, and published during her lifetime, cannot but excite the highest interest, and attain the fullest success. Curio-ity and admiration attend it, both of which attach themselves to whatever bears the stamp of sincerity in genius, of imagination in the actual. plicity in art, or of the possible in the ideal. As in the megic mirror of an enchanter, all the world will seen read the details of that complex poem, the Life of George Sand.

\*Hermione-One of Rachel's grandest roles from Racine's An-

A JOURNEY FROM MOSUL TO PERSIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

AKRA, KURDISTAN, June 20, 1854.

The illness of one of our American friends rendered it necessary for me to accompany the family from Mosul a part of the way to Persia, where it is hoped the sufferer may recover. We left the city of our labor on the afternoon of the 13th inst. and crossed the Tigris by the high-prowed ferry-boats which are still pulled across as in the days of Sennacherib, by rough oars and rougher oarsmen. Arrived at the eastern bank, the scows are dragged up the stream by the crew, who walk dragged up the stream by the crew, who walk half naked in the water, and when sufficiently far half naked in the water, and when sufficiently far to enable them to stem the swift current, they jump on board and tug at their oars till the ship is brought into port.

An antiquarian friend begged us to spend the

An antiquarian friend begged us to spend the night at Koyunjik, where Mr. Loftus of the new Assyrian Society is now excavating, and so we halted on the mound as the cannon of Mosul pealed out the hour of sunset, when the Moslems could gorge themselves to make up for the fast of the day. I slept in the open air; the lights of the city and a fire in the harvest-field gleaming on the right,—the black, though distant mountains standing to the left, and the stars above shining with a clear and steady light in the cloudless sky. At this season very few persons sleep under a re Mesopotamia and the villages along the Assyrian They sleep upon it loosening their gridles by night, and tightening them by day. Their night and day dress is the same—long togas, over long, loose shirts, and looser pants or drawers.

We were colleged to travel before and after the sun,

and looser pants or drawers.

We were beliged to travel before and after the sun, its beams being at midday int-lerable. We started across the ruins of Nineveh while yet the sun was hid behind the peaks of Karoistan. Mrs. W., the rurse and babe, rode on one mule in a kajarah—a pair of coarse frames like carriage-tops, rudely covered and tightly bound by ropes around the animal in every way which could make it secure, which a man led by the halter. The two older children rode in large covered baskets or panniers, between which was scated the driver of the mule. Our boxes and saddle-hars were bound on the backs of other mules: a mounted goard of five armed men led the way, and we went on a swift foot-pace for four hours to Bassh-cks, one of the chief seats of the Assyrian devil worshipers. We passed numerous trains of mountaineers, all armed with club, or sword, or gun, and bearing their produce to Mosul, the metropolis of this region. Men were reaping their wheat and barley on the plain, some having long iron claws attached to their fingers to keep the sickle from the flesh. The grain was thrown into heaps, which were then tief into half donkey loads and carried to the villages to be trodden under foot of animals till fully threshed. Around the villages were fresh of which donkey, calves and oxen. have the description of the man and the trends and the villages were great piles of grain, in the Around the villages were great piles of grain, in the Around the villages were great piles of grain, in the Around the villages were great piles of grain the villages and oxen. center of each of which donkeys, calves and oxen, in the center of each of which donkeys, calves and oxen, tied head to head, were going their tread-mill rounds, or dragging behind them an iron evinder, set thick with iron knives, which chopped the straw in pieces. Some men were winnowing the

grain by tossing it up in the morning breeze, and women followed the reapers to glean the fields before the sheep and goats were permitted to scent the stubble-grounds for provender.

Here and there a wild gazelle was picking up stray kernels in the field, bidding defiunce to pursuit. At times a reaper would come out to us with a buntle of fresh cut grain—the first fruits of the season—for which he wanted his backshish.

A crowd of camels were shedding their soft hair-coats around the clive groves of Busheka as we approached the town, and we were as kindly received by the Yezcedees as though we had been the acknowledged friends of Satan. These people hold frequent festivals at this place and at Baszani, a neighboring town also embowered in olives, the only places in this region where these trees are found in any considerable number, and numerous sheas or fluid comes on square bases, erected in hon-rof-distinguished sheikhs, or perhaps in places where the messengers of divinity are thought to have sat, appear here and there about these villages. A few persons, mostly kawahis, or priests, gather within or around them, on special occasions, and go through a secret service; and at the great festivals metak toom or king peacock himself is brought out to receive the homage of the worshipers. But it is not my purpose now to speak of their religious services. They are as devoted to their creed as the orthodox of any faith whatever! I have seldom known one to abandon his people. A few days since, in Baazani, two Yezcedees fell upon and butchered an old Christian for speaking disrespectfully of the devil! They are now imprisoned in Mesul, but they may perhaps be let loose on the payment of the sigulated blood-money. They were advised to kill the man by Sheikh Nasir, the religious head of the Rezeedees, of whose character Layard gives a good account, but whose face and figure his arist failed to hit as much as he failed of portraying the features of Hassien-Bay. Abandonment of their faith is a crime worthy of death in the

One or two miserable collections of huts presented themselves by our path—there are no roads or fences in this part of Turkey—and at every little brook we were greeted with cleanders in full red bloom, while hollyhocks, thistles and thorns gave variety to the brown turning hills.

Crossing the river Gomel, (the name of which recalls the Gangamela where was fought the great battle that decided the entrance of the Macedonian conqueror into Persia on the track of the retreating Darius, we traveled an hour on one of the richest tracts I have anywhere seen, to the Khazir, or ancient Bupadus. Numerous channels still remain in the plain embraced by these streams, indicating former and very extensive irrigation. Even now the viltages along the rivers irrigate the banks more or less, and in the very sands of the stream they make little elevations in which to plant cucumbers and melons vations in which to plant encumbers and melous which are abundant through this whole region. The plain about ds with licerice and wormwood—ex-tremes meeting in nature as well as in art and char-

tremes meeting in nature os well as in art and character.

At 9 A. M. a man with a clarionet and another with a coarse drum screaaded our entrance to the village of Khowazan, for a backshist of course, and we were soon laid out upon the floor of a mud hat, having a thatched roof some ten feet from the ground, and two rows of holes in the walls for the circulation of the air and to admit light. The clay plastering is much cooler than that from lime; it is indeed almost as good a non-conductor of heat as the solid blocks of gypsum of Mesul, or genuine marble. It is probable that the fact of the houses in Baghdat being constructed in a great measure of clay renders them so much more comfortable in summer than are those in Mosul, which are built of joss, a mixture of stones and pounded gypsum. The villages on the plane of Navkoor are wretched indeed, as are all the villages of Tarkey in Asia. A single room with partitions for various species of animals is often the whole extent of the house.

The Government seizes nearly half the value of

The Government seizes nearly half the value of everything taxable, and the poor people see no motive to industry. What a curse is the Tark to his country! The language of the people of this village is called shebakeh, or net-like, from the fact that it is a con-The language of the people of this village is called skebakch, or net-like, from the fact that it is a conglomeration of various tongues, particularly Kurdish, Tersian and Turkish. The Arabic is probably the purest language of the Orient, and yet even this, in spite of the theory that it cannot adopt a foreign word, is corrupted in many localities by admixture with foreign elements. The Bodonins of the desert speak a very different and much purer Arabic than the people of the most civilized city in the cast. It has its peculiarities—its vulgarisms, but it is vary free from foreign words. The Turkish is acknowledged a collection of hetereogenous elements; the Kurdish is a cor upted Persian with many Syrian zelditions and the Syriac itself is tainted with poor Turkish, Kurdish, Persian and Arabic. This is the land of Babel, and we are abliged to have with us on this journey of a few days some one who can communicate with people speaking Arabic, Fellahi, Kurdish and Persian.

Whowurzan is serrounded by fields of rice and cottoo, and the irrigation of the country renders the peo-ple very subject to intermittents. While there four patients were brought to me with enlarged spleens— all of them were young men, yet they wore the wrinkled and troubled countenances of the anxious

wrinkled and troubled countenances of the auxious man of sixty.

We rode on an hour and a half toward evening, and encamped near a rivulet lined with willows—one of the few objects in these parts reminding the American traveler of New-England. Huge dogs of the Persian stock howled at us on our arrival, and dew from one of our red-coated guards a blow for a villager who did not exert himself to stop them. The Hylas, or irregular soldiery in the Turkish provinces, are very cruel to the people among whom they travel, obliging them to feed them and their horses gratis, and this although they have their regular pay from Government, and always expect a present for any special service they may render. They are a necessity, though a disgrace to the Sultan.

We were up on the 16th at 1 A. M. and succeeded We were up on the 16th at 1 A. M. and succeeded in getting under way after two hours spent in cooking, feeding the animals, packing and striking the tent. Passing several villages and mounds we reached Merka jamah a little after subrise. This is the only village if have seen built of long reeds, plastored inside with clay and thatched with coarse grass. We entered the dirty hole, where we were compelled to pass the heat of the day, while a host of vermin tormented us so that the tired and sick of our number were anxious that some Madam Pfeiffer should see their condition and know better than the wandering Ids. were anxious that some Madam Pfeiffer should see their condition and know better than the wandering Ida, how to estimate the trials of missionary life. The mercury stood at 96° in the stable we occupied, which was separated from another stall by a rough door of reeds; a thousand and-one unsavory smells issued from the various decaying objects in the apartment. The own re of the hovel, greasy, dirty and ragged, must handle all our clothes and goods—"the flesh "was weak!" was weak

"was weak!"

A journey of ten or fifteen days is not so easily
made by a sick person in these lands; yet without an
occasional change of air and associations the system
of a foreigner can endure the pressure but a few

We were glad to leave that hole and breathe even the hot air of the plain. Three and a half hours brought us to Akra, (from which place this is written). My patient is delayed here by a fever which threatens her speedy dissolution unless its force is stayed. Here at the border of Kurdistan—three days journey from our adopted home, far distant from their place of destination—my friends await the will of God. The first night of our sojourn in Akra we slept in the open street, our canopy the stars. It is a Kurdish town of some six hundred houses—sixteen being Jacobite, sixteen Chaldeean, forty Jewish and the remainder Kurdish. A faw Turks connected with the Government are found here—guards, scribes, spies. The Governor is a Kurd, who will obey the Saltan's orders just so long as he can make it profitable. His name is Naamet Agbs, the rival of Mustapha Agha, the Governor of the Zibar district, the man who wrote the ers. We were glad to leave that hole and breathe even Namet Agha, the rival of Mustapha Agha, the Governor of the Zibar district, the man who wrote the letter to the savage Khan Afdal directing him to kill Dr. Bacon and his fellow-travelers three years ago, when a few hours from this place. The mooilah Mustapha Yeddi Bey, who saved them from the daggers of the Kurds, has a great reputation in these parts for his sanctity. Namet Agha refuses to warrant our safety on the route Dr. Bacon followed—a fact that indicates the degree of authority which the Turks even now have over this part of Kurdistan. The Government gives salaries to the chiefs from whom it has anything

\*See Babylen and Nineveh, pp. 22 and 217.

the Suitan they will yield him a nominal obedience. We shall be obliged to go several days out of our course to avoid the brigands of the mountains, and even then to take a strong guard.

The situation of Akra is very beautiful. To the west stretches an immense plain; on the north and cass are giant cliffs, and the town seen from a distance seems to lie like a vast nest upon the craggy mountain side. The mountains of Rave dota lie to the south-west a few bours below the town, on its way to the tunnel of Negoul and the Tigris. The ascent to the place is quite difficult. The narrow streets or staircases are, however, lined with beautiful gardens, (the Persian paradises,) filled with fruit-trees—the mulberry, apricot. apple, pomeranate, fig. plum and a few olives. The grapes of Akra are celebrated. The change from the parched and barren plain to the region of brooks and shrubbery is so grateful that one almost forgets the ruggedness of the land in his admiration of the luxuriant foliage and fruits. The town is for the most part built upon the ridges rising between the paradises, and in terraces, the whole fronting to the sun, and presenting the appearance of rows of cells for monks, or that of a lord the sun and presenting the appearance of rows of cells for monks, or that of a lord the sun and presenting the appearance of rows of cells for monks, or that of a lord the horse of the ibex, or mountain goat, answering the double purpose of ornament and utility—the tunit cum duct. Nalls and the metals generally are too expensive for general use here, and wooden pegs or goats horns as a useful substitute. Copper cooking utensils are employed, and they are heir-looms afford generation to generation. The walls generally have recesses cut in them, which being amountly placted with mud or clay, answer even a better purpose than would prine or mulberry closets, in the opinion of the people, since wood is easily cracked in pleese by the A-sayrian sm. This is true even of American black walnut and malogany. The houses are lig

selves the beloved of God, even if in their zeat to plander they bathe their hands in the blood of the inindel. They are as devout as the davil-worshippers, and even more cruel. Shall they never be sub-dued and be taught a better faith? It is time Mohammedan intolerance and bigotry were ended. What a 
blessing it would be for Turkey to fall into the hands 
of England, or even of France. May the time soon 
be. POSTSCRIPT.

be.

POSTSCRIPT.

MoSUL, Tuesday, July 4, 1834.

Leaving Akra on the 27th of June, we went eastward a few hours, and all slept on our quilts spread upon the ground under the clear sky. The next morning we came to Kapuse, a dirty village of Kurds, which had been deserted by the people on account of the fleas. We spent the heat of the day under a mulberty tree, and left at evening while the mercury in the shade stood at 102°. On over a rolling country amid shrubs and rocks we rode an hour and a half, arriving at a miserable village where the invalid thought she was to die. We elept upon a roof, and the next day welcomed Dr. W. from Persia. We could go no further, and on the 29th, at sunset, were on our way back toward Moon, our sick friend mostly unconscious of the fatigues and incidents of the way.

What a night was that, under a spreading tree, surrounded by our guards and rough muleteers—all expecting the king of the grave to come! On the last day of June we reached Akra again—a litter was made—twelve Christians bore it—and the next morning at 6 o'clock, while moving on the road, that litter became a bier. An hour further and a rough box was made ready for her we had loved. This, too, was a scene in missionary life! The children knew not what had happened; at evening that box was bound on a mule; we rode silently without stopping for four-ten hours and re-crossed the site of the City of Nineveh shortly after subrise. A narrow house had been prepared, and soon was laid in it the wife—the mother. The Lord watch over that dust and bring it again to life. Such is our pilgrimage; but we journey home to God.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

LAUNCH.-Messrs J. C. Smith & Son, of Hoboken, will launch from their yard at 114 o'clock A. M. today, a schooner built for Messrs. Van Brunt & Slaght, and others. Her dimensions are 100 feet keel, 28 feet beam, and 2 feet hold. She is to be called the 'Americus," will be commanded by Capt. E. S. Vanderbilt, and is designed for the general freighting

Letters from Key West to Elwood, Walter, contain the following:

the following:

THE DISASTER TO THE ICONIUM.—Ship Iconium, of Plymouth, is ashore at Love Key. Capt. Welch will immediately leave for the wreck. The Iconium is from New York bound to ——, in ballast. She was drawing 12½ feet water, and is ashore in 9 feet water. The assistance of the wreckers has been accepted, and they are now throwing everboard the ballast. It will be necessary to discharge the whole of it before the vessel can be got off. The Iconium has been stripped of her topmests, yards, etc. Her owner is Abraham Jackson, of Plymouth, Mass. She is insured in Boeton.

bas been stripped of her topmests, yards, etc. Her owner is Abraham Jackson, of Plymouth, Mass. She is insured in Boston.

On the 23d inst., schooner Gov. de Russey sailed for Apalachicola, with the portion of the cargo from the schooner Athania, valued at \$27,000. The amount of sales of damaged goods is \$13,600. The captain has been sick, and no opportunity has been had to obtain further particulars of the disaster. I think much has been sold that should have gone forward. The case is set down for trial to morrow.

Brig L. W. Maxwell is a total loss, with about one-half of the cargo. The captain has chuttered a vessel to-day, to take the saved portion to New-York. Ship Lady Arabella, on the 22d, came in leaking in her upper works.

Schooner Walcott, from Mobile for New-York, arrived yesterday, leaking.

Ship Bulloing in Chelsea, Mass —Mr. John Taylor commenced building ships in that town four years ago, and since then has built fourteen, the largest, the Shakspere, being of 1,820 tuns; the other, the Geerge Washington, of 1,530, and eight others of upward of 1,000 tuns—a total of 15,850 tuns. Mr. Stetson has built five vessels of 4,150 tuns, including one on the stocks. Mitchell & Rice two of 676 tuns, making a total of 20,670 tuns, and a value of \$1,240,244. The number of men employed in the three yards is 250.

Ashore — The Chicago Tribune of the 3d, says the propeller Indiana was hard ashore on the rocks in St. Mary's River, on Saturday morning last, waen the steemer Superior left.

CURE FOR THE TOOTHACHE—CORRECTION.—MR.
EDITOR: Under the head of City items, Tuesday, I find a fine story, "Cure for the Toothache," partially true; but as far as it states that this person is a Gorman music teacher, allow me to inform you that is not true, as I know the man well, and know that he is to musician. But, true it is that a German, (a greenhorn) had a tooth pulled, for which operation he handed to the Doctor, (down and not up town,) at two dollar bill, and left so quickly that the Doctor had no time to hand his patient a card, that he may fired his office again when he is troubled with a tooth sache. You may be sure that his teeth don't ache at present. I believe the Doctor got held of the right tooth to cure, whether a sound one or not. By correcting the part in this story, as far as it concerns a German music-teacher, you will greatly oblige.

We make the desired correction as far as it goes; but it only proves that we killed two birds with one stone. If there are any more wounded pigeons let

stone. If there are any more wounded pigeons let them futter.

INDICTMENT FOR TRAFFIC IN THE SLAVE TRADE.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

The trial of Capt. James Smith, late of the brig Julia Moulton, was resumed before Judges Nelson

and Bette. The Juror who was absent yesterday stated that he had been sick. His absence was excused by the

Cont.

James Will recalled—[The District-Attorney shows him the map to point out the course of the brig fam. New York.] The witness said they crossed the line between 4° and 3° of longitude; reached the coast of Africa a little south of the Congo River, and after we had s'ood off and returned; the place of taking in the slaves was a little south of the first point. He also described the course on the map in sailing from the coast of Africa to Cuba, and the point, as already stated, where they landed, between port Casil a sud Trinidad de Cuba. The vessel was burnt about a mile from where the slaves were put on board the lighters.

coast of Africa to Cuba, and the point, as already stated, where they landed, between port Cash: a and Trinidad de Cuba. The vessel was burnt about a mile from where the slaves were put on board the lighters.

The witness also identified some papers as being in Capt. Smith's handwriting. They were said to be calculations at sea, of the position of the vessel, &c., and to have been taken from Capt. Smith's truck. A portion of eac of them was written by a man named Castans. [Mr. O Coner remarked that they had nothing to do with the Julis Moulton.]

Witness—While the negroes were coming on board I saw Capt. Smith bring a boy, one of the negroes, and paid, I believe, \$500 for him. The boy was about five years old.

The District Attorney inquired how the holf of the vessel had been closed up; it was objected to. Mr. Blanchard, who introduced Capt. Smith to me, was a particular friend of Mr. Valentine; have seen a Capt. Blanchard attending in Court, but it is not the same man; Mr. Schmidt, the broker, is in Court.

Crose exammed—Capt. Smith bought the boy, on board the vessel at Ambrescita of a black man who represented himself to be the boy's father; I saw Capt. Smith pay for him; be did not bay any other person, to my knowledge; it was at sea whose Capt. Smith read his letter of justractions to me. [It is in Portuguese; Capt. Smith, when he read the instructions to me, translated it into English; know the letter of introduction; I took out of the chronometer case to be the same by its contents; i put it in my pocket them, and afterward in my trunk on board the brig Marselois at Trinidad, in which I came to New-York. I left the chronometer at the farm-house, the people of which had charge of the things; I did not see Capt. Smith again till I met him in Mr. Valentine's office in New-York, he knew I had the instructions; he said so; he did not ask metor; the did not say how be found our that I had it; I had shown it to some of the crew; I told him? how only pay ne what was due I would return him the letter of metructi

without intending to hit him; I did it to compel him to obedwince; I fired another pisted shot that day by order of Capt. Smith.

By District-Attorney—Capt. Smith stated to me that he was a naturalized citizen. [Objected to by Mr. O'Coner and objection allowed—the answer to Mr. O'C., that Capt. Smith was a native of Hanover, also to be excluded. Mr. O'C. had contended that if he was a citizen it must be shown by documents.]

Henry Fing called by District-Attorney—Was 19 in October: born at New-London; know Capt. Smith; have known him since the 12th of last February; first saw him with Mr. Lucas at a shipping office; the Shipping Master alsed me if I wanted to go to the West Indice; [ordec'ed to;] I went with Mr. Lucas to Messrs. Pentz & Co.'s shipping effice to sign the articles; saw Capt. Smith there; Mr. Lucas said he had got an ordinary hand for him; Capt. Smith asked me if I could reef and steer, and I fold him I could; he said very well, for me to sign the shipping articles; he asked me how much advance I wanted, and I said a month's advance at \$13 a month; I shipped to go to the West Indies; it was Saturday; next day saw Capt. Smith again on board the brig Julia Moulton, at Pier Na. 46, East River; Helt my things on board on Saturday afternoon, and then with on board next morning at 7 o'clock; in the afternoon of Saturday I saw the first mate and two Portaguese; the rest of the crew enhal on board about 9 o'clock on Saturday I saw the first mate and two Portaguese; the rest of the crew enhal on board about 9 o'clock on Saturday I saw the first mate and two Portaguese; the rest of the crew enhal on board mates, also crew, naming them I and a gentleman said to be a passenger, Mr. Valata, on board [The Smith came on board in a small boat; Sunsay alternoon the steamer had taken us in tow to go to see;
there were Capt. Smith, Mesers. Wells and Young,
mates, [also crew, naming them] and a gentleman
said to be a passenger. Mr. Valata, on board. [The
witness stated cargo. &c., as former witness did.] I
was cook; after getting out we first made an awaing to reach from the mainmast to the galley
door, also gratings for the main hath and
galley door; they were made in such a way
as to give air, but not permit the negroes to pass
through; we then prepared the scantling and boards
for slave deck; the beans and rice were then put in
bulk, in bins, in a small after cabin, the bulk-head
having been knocked away to make it smaller; the
meal was put in the second mates a room in barrols;
Capt. Smith was in command of the vessel; made.
Cobra, on the coast of Africa, described the launching of the boat, &c., as stated by former witness];
after the boat had left with Signor Valals, Capt.
Smith told the men that those who did not wish to go
the voyage home, if they would let him know, he
would puy them off and let them go on shore the day
the negroes came on board; he said he had to stand
out to sea ten days, and then put in for cargo; we
stood out, and then put in for Ambreectts; Signor
Valala came off in a boat, and canoes; it was about
s o'clock when we anchored, and continued taking on
bourd to toward 12 o'clock; we anchored on the seaboard; took on board 640 negroes; the men were
passed below, and the women and boys on dockit
Capt. Smith paid the crew; he paid me \$30; saw
Capt. Smith paid the crew; he paid me \$30; saw
Capt. Smith paid the crew; he paid me \$30; saw
Capt. Smith buy a small boy of the boy's
father, who came off in the boat with Signor Valala. In the day time we had the
negroes sitting cown, each between the other's
legs, and at night time they laid down as close, in the
same form, knees up against the back of the knees
of the once in front,) as they could get; we arrived at
Cuba between two keys, (c mates, [also crew, naming them ] and a gentleman said to be a t